

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XLIII

LENINE ACCEPTS AMERICAN OFFER

U. S. GIVES \$20,000,000 IN GRAIN PROVIDED RUSSIA BUYS \$10,000,000 MORE HERE.

Moscow.—In announcing to the all-Russian soviet congress soviet Russia's acceptance of the American relief administration's proposal to give Russia \$20,000,000 worth of grain on condition that Russia buy \$10,000,000 more in America, Premier Lenin Monday estimated that this total of \$30,000,000 would buy about 30,000,000 pounds of grain. (This is approximately 18,000,000 bushels.)

The soviet premier said this would greatly help the famine situation in the Volga district; but declared the soviet government must continue to exert every effort to collect its full grain levy. He said it would require 18,000,000 pounds more from abroad to bring the total average before next harvest to 35,000,000 pounds, which was 15,000,000 pounds below the minimum necessary to carry Russia through the famine crisis.

The congress approved of the new soviet economic policy as outlined by Premier Nikolai Lenin. This approval was given by accepting Premier Lenin's address, which was presented at the report of the council of commissioners on domestic and foreign policies.

The congress endorsed a resolution of thanks to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and the American Relief Administration for recent famine relief in Russia. The resolution especially mentioned the relief administration as having helped more than any other foreign organization.

In his address to the congress Premier Lenin defended the soviet government's economic policy and mercilessly attacked its critics, especially the trade-union men who he declared desired to continue to manage the industries. He said men who had demonstrated no ability to manage industries were demanding to be retained in control. He challenged them to show qualifications to buy supplies and keep factories going rather than to write resolutions.

"Learning to trade," he continued, "is difficult. It is not like oratory, but we have to learn it." He declared he hated dealing with traders who demanded 100 per cent profit, but said it must be done. Raw materials must be collected and bought at any cost from sharp traders and business must be revived. But, he added, it was only by struggling 10 or 15 years with sharp traders that the communist workmen would learn how to trade.

SUBSCRIBER FOR THE AVALANCHE

BRITAIN MAY DROP WAR CLAIMS

Germany May Also Be Awarded Loan by the Allies.

Paris.—The supreme council, meeting at Cannes in January to consider German indemnity, was the chief topic of conversation in financial and newspaper circles Monday.

It has come to light that Premier Lloyd George, at his meeting with Premier Briand in London recently, opposed the suggestion that an allied commission be appointed to control German finances.

It also was reported that London bankers persuaded Lloyd George to consent to abandonment of all British claims upon Germany for reparations.

A report is circulated that the Allies may agree to a half billion dollar loan to Germany.

FAMILY KILLED BY GAS FUMES

Christmas Preparations End in Tragedy in One Detroit Home.

Detroit—Gaetano Maimonti, his wife and their three children were found dead in their home at 1854 Mack avenue Monday noon. Their unopened Christmas presents, arranged with loving care, were lying at the foot of a decorated tree, where they had been placed to await the Yule morning. Beside the lifeless form of his little master, Philip, aged 14, lay the body of a large white dog, the pet of the family.

Death was due to gas fumes rising from a water heater which the police say was improperly installed.

DEBS TO AID PRISON MATES

Social Leader, Visits Washington After Release From Atlanta.

Washington.—Eugene V. Debs, in the first statement issued since his release from Atlanta penitentiary noon Sunday, announced Monday that he would dedicate his newly acquired freedom to "the freedom of political prisoners and the cause of all prisoners."

The statement was made after Debs had conferred with President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. His future activities, Debs said, would depend "entirely on a long I will be out."

NOTICE

Any person found entering the premises of Forest View farm and removing therefrom any personal property will be prosecuted; also party who stole the fanning mill and party who removed windows from buildings are known and will be prosecuted upon my return to Michigan Nemesis Nielsen.

WILL ADVERTISE EAST MICHIGAN

New Organization, With Headquarters in Bay City, to Reach Out For Tourists.

A new organization for the spreading of the fame of eastern Michigan and adjacent territory among summer tourists, resorters and the world in general was formed at a meeting held at Port Huron last week.

At this meeting the Northeastern Michigan Development bureau was represented by its secretary, T. F. Marston of this city and Robert Rayburn of Alpena, the Bay City Board of Commerce by W. G. MacEdward, its secretary, J. C. McCabe and David Wright.

Representatives were present from nearly every town along the shores of Saginaw bay, southern point of Lake Huron and the St. Clair river and all were enthusiastic in their support of the proposition, which calls for co-operation with the Northeastern Michigan development bureau in securing a widespread pub-

licity for the territory designated by the name of the association—"The Lake Huron Shore Tourist Association."

The officers elected at the Port Huron meeting are: President, David Mihlethaler, Harbor Beach; Vice Presidents, J. E. Wallace, Port Austin; R. H. Rayburn, Alpena; F. C. Pick, Port Huron and L. A. Holmes, Marine City; secretary-treasurer, T. F. Marston, Bay City. The officers will comprise the executive committee. The plan of organization calls for an advisory board to consist of a representative from each community, a finance committee to look after the raising of funds and other financial matters and an advertising committee.

What Tourists and Campers Bring.

In discussing plans a number of interesting facts were brought out in relation to the volume of tourist traffic revenue in various sections of the United States and Canada. In a few years the revenue in the Northwest territory which includes Seattle increased from \$7,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in 1920. California's enormous tourist business exceeds the revenue of all its crops; tourists traveling by automobile contributed \$74,000,000 in 1920 to Calif. revenue. The revenue for Wis. in 1920 amounted to \$70,000,000 of which \$15,000,000 came from tourists traveling in automobiles. It is estimated that in 1920 tourists spent \$200,000,000 in the so-called Colorado and adjacent territory; in 1920 the tourist revenue in the Boston territory amounted to \$180,000,000; in Canada the tourist revenue in 1920 amounted to \$100,000,000.

The office of the new association will be in Bay City, and in charge of T. F. Marston, secretary and treasurer. In co-operating with the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau the new association gains the experience of Mr. Marston, who as secretary of that organization carried on similar work for Northeastern Michigan, and there is also an economical gain through the elimination of duplicate office costs and other features.

At the same time the work which it proposes to do will be of as much or even greater benefit to Northeastern Michigan than it is to any other part of the eastern section of the state because of the fact that the greater portion of the Lake Huron shore is in Northeastern Michigan and the most famous resorts of the state are also in that territory.

TOMATO JUICE NOW RECOMMENDED FOR BABIES.

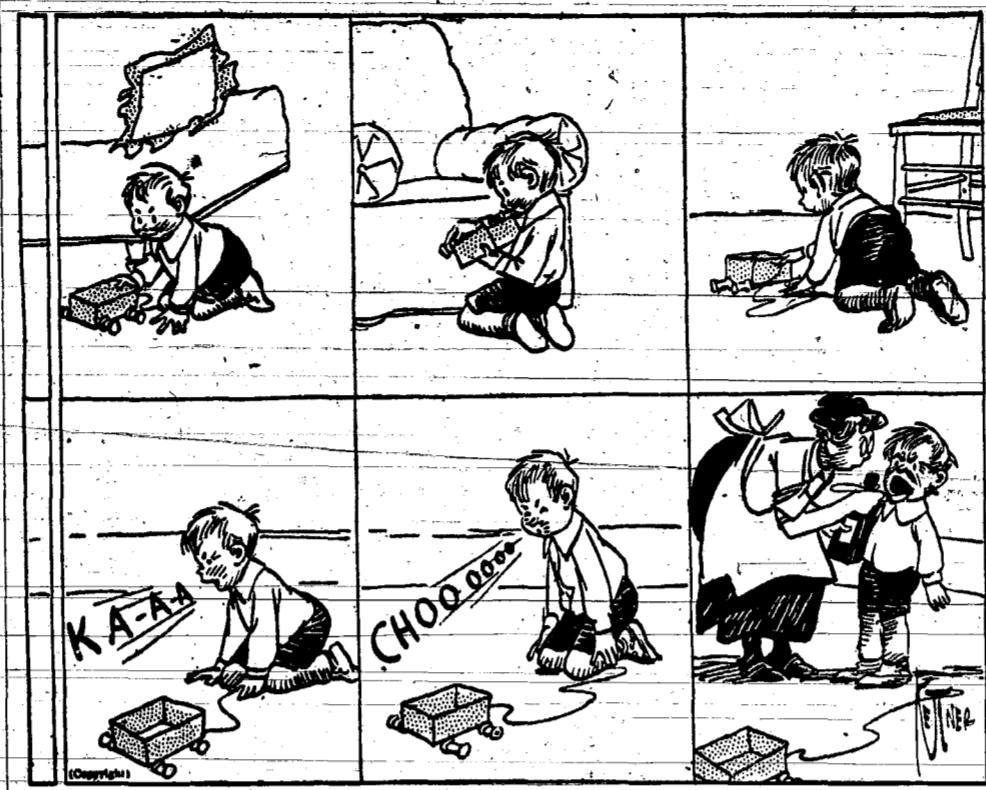
One of the easiest ways to be sure of getting sufficient amounts of vitamin C, the scurvy-preventing substance, is to eat tomatoes rather regularly, perhaps every day, or to make it a practice to put tomato juice in some of the dishes that we are preparing for the family, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

In many homes it is a comparatively easy matter to can fairly large quantities of tomatoes, and to have these on hand for use when fresh tomatoes are unavailable or expensive. The remarkable part about the tomato with relation to this particular vitamin is that it still seems to be efficient in preventing scurvy after it has been heated or dried, which is not true of all foods which possess it in the raw state. This is probably due to the fact that the tomato contains such large amounts of Vitamin C that part of it survives the heating process.

So valuable is the tomato as a source of this mysterious and important ingredient of the diet, that physicians now recommend it for babies fed on pasteurized milk, just as they have for some time prescribed orange juice.

If tomato juice is to be given to a child it should be carefully sterilized in order to eliminate any acid. One-half teaspoonful of fresh tomato juice or one tablespoonful of fresh tomato juice or one tablespoonful of canned tomato juice, daily, is a safe allowance.

The End of a Perfect Day



MASONS INSTALLED OFFICERS

TUESDAY NIGHT.

Present Past Master Apron and Masonic Ring, Smoke and Social Evening.

By special order of the grand lodge of Master Masons, Grayling lodge installed its newly elected officers Tuesday night, Dec. 27. R. D. Connine acted as installing officer and Frank Sales as Grand Marshal.

Worshipful Master elect A. L. Foster was out of the city on business and could not be present. The remaining offices are filled as follows: Senior Warden—Ross N. Martin; Junior Warden—Jesse Sales; Senior Deacon—John Brun; Junior Deacon—Julius Jensen; Treasurer—R. D. Connine; Secretary—H. G. Jarmain; Stewards—Clayton Strahley and Fred Johnson; Tyler—James Bowen.

After the ceremony of installation all the past masters present were invited to occupy seats in the front of the lodge, while R. D. Connine presented past master Frank Sales with a beautiful past master sceptor. He did it in a most beautiful manner.

Another surprise instore that evening was the presentation of a gold Masonic ring to Senior Warden Ross N. Martin. This was gracefully done by Melvin A. Bates, in behalf of the members. Mr. Martin has only been a member of the masonic fraternity about two years but in that brief time has committed to memory the masonic ritual and lectures, a task most men require half a life time to acquire. He has taken a genuine interest in the work and done much to aid the local lodge. It was in appreciation of this that he was presented

with the ring. It was a genuine surprise to Mr. Martin. He replied and assured the members of his genuine gratitude and appreciation and said that if he had been of any assistance that felt that he had been well paid for it.

After the meeting the members enjoyed a social hour in the new club rooms.

HOW TO CLEAN FURS AT HOME.

Furs may be cleaned by washing in gasoline or in suds made with castile soap and a little borax, followed by several rinsings in clear water; is a helpful suggestion from the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. It is best to hang them out of doors to dry. When dry or nearly so, they require to be stretched and rubbed on the flesh side to make them pliable again.

Fur garments may be brightened by sponging them with gasoline and then rubbing corn meal into the fur while it is still damp to take up the particles of dirt that have been loosened. Gasoline should never be used of course, where its fumes can come in contact with fire.

Another way of cleaning fur superficially is by means of naphthalene crystals thoroughly rubbed into it. The pulverized crystals and the dirt which has been dislodged may be removed by whipping, brushing with a whisk broom, or by a vacuum cleaner.

CATTLE OWNERS—NOTICE.

At the meeting of the Township Board of Grayling Township held Dec. 14th, 1921, it was voted to prohibit owners of bulls allowing them to run at large in said Township. (Signed) Alfred Hanson, Clerk.

12-22-3.

Farm Bureau Notes

R. D. BAILEY

County Agricultural Agent

In Farm Life Worth Living?

In the language of the day, "I'll say it is."

Life is What We Make It.

In no case is this more true than on the farm. Life on the farm can be just one round of hard work, disappointment, self-denial, no pleasure; or, on the other hand, it can be made up of hard work, achievement, advancement, pleasure, and satisfaction.

Many a family gets more out of farm life than what Hoard's Dairyman calls "manure and overalls."

Many family, on the contrary, though in a new country, though poor though beginning at the bottom of the ladder, has homelike homes; has much of beauty; much of progress; much of satisfaction and accomplishment from the first, and right along.

What Makes the Difference?

The difference is more often in the man than in the land.

In every county in the state, on the same section of land where some have found it possible to have good crops, painted buildings, handy house and barn, nice lawn, shrubs and flowers, and time to go to meetings of all kinds, others have scrub stock, repulsive door yards, tumble down buildings, bedraggled wives, a slovenly personal appearance, over-work, disappointment.

The difference is seated right in the difference in the men's minds.

The poet was right when he said that some can make a heaven of hell; others, a hell of heaven.

Why is it that, on some farms, there is always lots of good dry wood handy for winter; while on others

(Continued on last page.)

GREETINGS

To Our Friends and Patrons:

In plain and simple language, and with each word pregnant with truth and sincerity, we offer you the compliments of the season and tender you our thanks for your goodness to us during the past year.

Your support has been generous to a degree, even beyond our fondest expectations, and your many kind words conveyed to us have been an inspiration and have served as an impetus in many weary hours of toil.

And we greet you, and express the wish that the new year about to be born may be one of great prosperity, contentment and happiness to you and to those who are dear to you.

Sincerely yours,
CRAWFORD AVALANCHE
O. P. SCHUMANN

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

GENUINE COMMON SENSE

Many Ford owners can afford to own and operate any car they may choose, but they prefer a Ford "because it is a Ford."

For "because it is a Ford" means dependability, ease of operation, efficiency—and it means sure, quick transportation.

And "because it is a Ford" means good taste, pride of ownership and genuine Common Sense.

The Ford Sedan, a closed car of distinction, beauty and convenience is the ideal all-year-round car, for pleasure or business—for the farm, town or city. It gives you all that any car can give at a much lower cost for operation and maintenance.

Ford Cars of all types are in great demand, so place your order at once if you wish to avoid delay in delivery.

NEW PRICES

F. O. B. Detroit

CASH PRICES:

Runabout.....	\$325	Sedan.....	\$325
Touring.....	\$355	Ton. Truck.....	\$325
Coupe.....	\$355	Chassis.....	\$225

Ford Sales and Service

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Mich.

GREETINGS of the new year to you all!

May it bring you the best in the land and that which you desire most of all things.

We give you our warmest thanks for the patronage you have extended us in such liberal portions, with the full assurance that no pains will be spared in the coming year to warrant a continuance of your friendship and support.

Again We Greet and Thank You

Salling Hanson Co.



"Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another."

God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come.
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home. Amen.

A thousand ages in thy sight
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Under the shadow of thy throne,
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone
And our defence is sure.

Like a rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while life shall last,
And our eternal home. Amen.

KANSAS CITY
TIMES

S. Ray

New Year's Gifts

Exchange of Hearts Regarded as Most Acceptable.

The Most Valued Gems Are Those Strung on Love's Chain and Beyond Price.

Ah, they know not heart
Of man or woman who desires
That love needs time to woo with care!
His altars wait not day nor name—
Only the touch of sacred flame.

TIT MAY be dangerous for a young woman to ask a nice young man who has been giving marked attention to her what he would like to have her give him for a New Year's gift. Laura Jean Libby writes. Nine out of ten men will make ready answer: "I should appreciate more than words can tell, gift that money can't buy—your heart, dear, and the promise of your hand in wedlock."

Why shouldn't a lover make bold to ask for the treasure that is nearest his heart, when the opportunity is his? What maiden, who really loves, will say aught else than "you may ask, papa?" Why shouldn't an exchange of hearts be the most acceptable holiday gift that can be given?

All else can be bought—with gold by any hand that holds it. The tender love of a pure sweetheart, the earnest, absorbing devotion of a good, loving wife, the love of little children, eye and of parents, brothers, sisters and of kinsfolk, are gone—strung upon love's chain—beyond price.

The children's husband and wife would give all their wealth if they could purchase a love-bond—a child whom they could press to their breast—their very own. The proud old bachelor, whom all the world envies, would barter his wealth for the real love of one honest, trusting heart.

But the women from among whom

he would choose a mate do not want him. He finds that all the wealth of the Indies cannot purchase that which is God-given—love.

Money cannot buy such loyalty as exists between son and sire; between mother and daughter. A rich man might secure the hand of a woman young and beautiful in marriage, but if her heart has not gone with it, he soon finds wealth, with all its glitter, which can buy many comforts, cannot purchase love. Nor can it buy happiness and contentment of prolonging life one moment longer than destiny decrees.

If health was a favor which only the rich could buy,

The rich would buy. The poor would die.

The miser who was caught in his own trap by the spring door swinging to and locking itself behind him, found that all his gold was but dross to him and set him free. As Shakespeare said: "First above all to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man."

THE BEST RESOLUTION.

The best New Year resolution we ever heard was this: I will try to be clean and lofty in my thinking. For, as Shakespeare said: "First above all to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man."

Life's New Year

Our Being Not Transitory, but an Eternal Possession.

Time Has Very Little to Do With the Fundamental Things of Our Existence.

HE serious thing is, not that life is or may be short, but that it may be wasted or misused—indeed, it is likely to be so in most cases. There are few men in whom there is not something of the slacker, and yet there is so much to do! Others are not slackers, but only because they have no sense of responsibility, and are conscious of no obligation. To these the sudden realization that time is passing swiftly by comes with a terrifying effect—when it comes at all. It was these that the Psalmist had in mind when he wrote:

"Yet they think that their houses shall continue forever; and that their dwelling places shall endure from generation to generation; and they call their lands after their own names."

So it is harder to live nobly and bravely than it is to die gallantly in defense of a righteous cause at the call of country. This is, of course, in

the fundamental things of life.

JUST BE GLAD.

For we know, not every morrow can be sad; So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had,

Let us fold away our fears, And put by our foolish tears, And through all the coming year just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

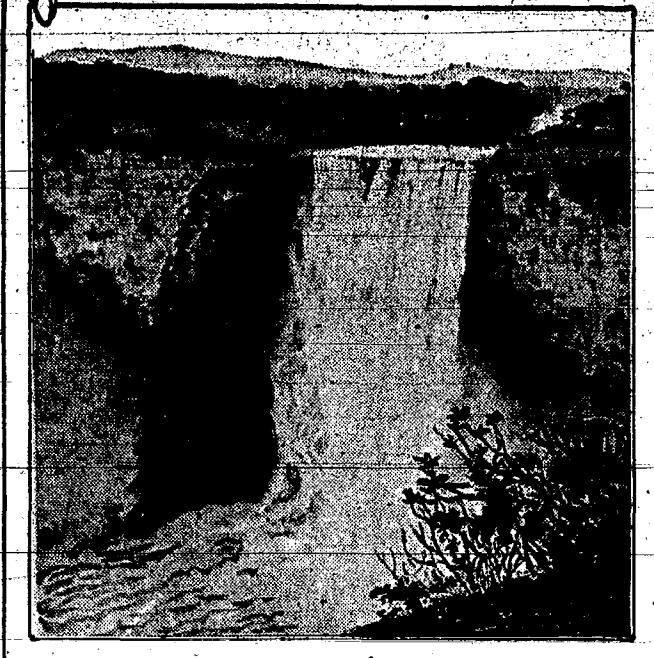
INHERITED FROM TEUTONS.

The boldest convivialities which formerly prevailed at New Year's are said to have had their origin in the Scandinavian and Teutonic tribes, among whom a festival was celebrated in honor of certain gods. One famous Teuton hero is reported to have provided the most extravagant orgies. His guests ate bacon and drank beer and mead in vast quantities, and the diet does not appear to have disagreed with them. Mead was of uncertain composition, but was most likely a thick, sweet, intoxicating beverage, resembling in consistency the wines of ancient Greece.

The page of yesterday is a stained page, blurred by our tears and blotched with failure, but the page of tomorrow is white and clean. The New Year is saying that you may do better. Grandly begin! Dr. James L. Vance in Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

THE MAIL CARRIER'S LOAD.
Very few mail carriers have to take strenuous physical training for the removal of heavy packages, weight ranging from twenty-five to forty pounds.

Wonderful Kaieteur Falls



Kaieteur Falls.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

One of the world's greatest waterfalls lies in South America, only a few days steaming from New Orleans and little more than 200 miles inland. This natural wonder of the western hemisphere—Kaieteur falls of British Guiana—is four and a half times the height of Niagara; yet while 3,000,000 persons journey to Niagara each year, only a handful of white men have seen Kaieteur.

The traveler bound for the great falls of Kaieteur does not roll to his destination by rail as do the tourists bent on seeing Niagara or even those visiting the Victoria falls in Africa. Instead he must travel part of the way by river steamers and complete his journey paddled in small boats, with a final scramble on foot. For Kaieteur is in the heart of the jungle.

The start is made from Georgetown, British Guiana, on a small steamer which ascends the Demerara river. Georgetown itself is well worth a visit. Though in the tropics, it is a comfortable place, kept cool by the steady trade winds well governed. The streets are wide, and through the center of many are canals filled with enormous Victoria Regia water lilies. The Demerara flows through low flat country of alluvial mud, so that the canals can be felt 80 miles from the mouth. At Georgetown it is so shallow that the steamers entering the port literally plow through the mud, and at full speed barely crawl to their wharves. Forty years ago a vessel was wrecked off the coast of Guiana, and the mud has built around it until today it is an inhabited island covered with tall palms. Just outside of Georgetown the river steamer passes the big sugar estate established long ago by grants from the crown.

At the end of the first day the steamer arrives at Wisnmar. The town is a tiny place, consisting of the landing stage, a railroad station, a store, a general shop and a few huts. But the fact that it is in the terminus of the Demerara-Essequibo railroad gives it some activity.

This railroad connects the two most important rivers of the province. It is, of course, narrow-gauged and poorly built, but any sort of railroad is a blessing in Guiana. The line runs over ground as sandy as a beach—and indeed that is what it used to be. All the sand below that point has been leached and to the utmost in mere enjoyment, but to build it into the future self which is being realized with the passage of each day. Life thus used is not transitory, but rather an eternal possession, something of which a man need not be deprived. And that, of course, is the moral of New Year's day. It is an old moral, and yet ever new—new every morning. Indeed, practically the whole of religion, as applied to daily life, is summed up in it. For religion, even more than culture, is "the study of perfection," and it speaks of, and was meant to further, the progress from imperfection to perfection.

He who has been "made perfect in a short time" has, as has been seen, "fulfilled a long time." And an unspotted life is old age." On the other hand, the man who dies in wickedness dies in his youth, even though he live far beyond the scriptural term. Time, therefore, has very little to do with the fundamental things of life.

Up the Essequibo and Potaro.
The Essequibo is a surprisingly formidable stream. It drains five times the area drained by the Hudson and is twice as long. Some 80 miles above Rockstone the steamer leaves the great river and enters the mouth of the Potaro, itself a stream of no mean proportions. A few hours later Tumatumari, a tiny habitation built on a hill by the side of a cataract is sighted. Tumatumari is the place at which one usually makes contact with the Indian guides and bearers, previously engaged, upon whom dependence must be placed in negotiating the last 50 miles of the journey. The short stretch between Tumatumari and Potaro landing is covered in a small launch, from the latter point on, man-power is available. A cataract blocks the stream above the landing, and must be passed by portage. The necessary boxes of provisions are strapped on the naked backs of Indians and carried for seven miles through the bush. On such marches one must use every precaution against venomous snakes.

To the American viewing Kaieteur perhaps the best way to realize its magnitude is to compare its height with his well-known skyscrapers. The Singer building, if set with its base where the water strikes the floor of the gorge, would fall to reach the rim of the fall by more than 100 feet; the top of the Metropolitan tower would be 40 feet below the rim, and of the Woolworth building only the upper 51 feet would show above the cliffs.

But comparisons with the structures of man are perhaps the last that should be made. The setting is perfect for one of the world's greatest natural wonders. Neither on the great plateau, nor up the placid river, nor in the huge, deep gash in the earth that extends for miles below it to be seen a sign of human habitation or human works. All is wild nature at its best.

"O RARE BEN JONSON!"

"Rare Ben" was an epithet conferred by Shakespeare upon Ben Jonson, the celebrated English poet and dramatist. His guests ate bacon and drank beer and mead in vast quantities, and the diet does not appear to have disagreed with them. Mead was of uncertain composition, but was most likely a thick, sweet, intoxicating beverage, resembling in consistency the wines of ancient Greece.

Buy Million Squirrel Skins. One merchant in Siberia has been known to purchase as many as a million squirrel skins in a single season.

PROVERBS HELD IN COMMON

Remarkable Similarity of Ideas Notes Among Nations, Both of the Old and New World.

"Bayer" introduced Aspirin to the Physicians Over 21 Years Ago.

The similarity of ideas all over the world is found in the similarity of expressions to convey the ideas. The old English proverb "A fool and his money are soon parted," finds its counterpart in the phrase, "There is no medicine for a fool." But the Japanese also claim that by good management they can do something even with fools, when they say, "Fools and scissars move according to the mode of using them." Some of us carry our Latin with us all our lives just because we had a good teacher. To these, the old Latin saying, "The eagle does not catch flies," (Aquila non capit muscas) will recall old memories of the pride and sarcasm of the Romans. So also will they be pleased to read the Japanese aphorism, "The falcon does not peck at ears of corn," which is true, as falcons, especially those of the peregrine type, are much more likely to seize and carry small animals like lamb, rabbit, chickens.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

MOTHER, QUICK! GIVE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

FOR CHILD'S BOWELS

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement

HAVE NEW RINGWORM CURE

Roentgen Rays Are Being Used Successfully in Treatment of Most Annoying Affliction.

Ringworm is now successfully treated by removing the hair with Roentgen rays and then applying a lotion which will penetrate the hair follicles and kill the parasites that are the cause of the trouble.

The start is made from Georgetown, British Guiana, on a small steamer which ascends the Demerara river. Georgetown itself is well worth a visit. Though the falls may be seen from the lower reaches of the gorge they are miles away and days of labor must be spent before they are reached.

Four miles below the fall even small boats must be abandoned, for the valley from there is quite impassable.

The land route lies up the steep side of the gorge along a trail hardly to be recognized as such, but which to the Indian in this back country is the highway to Brazil. With no idea of zig-zagging up the side of a mountain the Indian has applied the principle that straight line is the shortest path between two points, no matter what the angle. The trail, therefore, resembles a ladder of stone. The burros of the Andes are not used here; and it is safe to say they never will be until a more gentle grade is established.

Though the climb is through a dense jungle, once the top is reached one finds himself in open country. The top of the plateau near the river is almost solid rock, and in spite of the heavy rainfall only scrubby vegetation and orchids can grow.

Majesty of the Cataract.

A short walk from the head of the trail over the rocky surface brings one to the brink of a dizzy precipice which falls away sheerly below. Opposite rises majestically the other side of the gorge; and to the right perhaps 500 yards away is the all but inaccessible cliff. The beauty of this great cataract strikes the observer at once, but it is only by degrees that his mind compasses its magnitude. Over the red brown cliffs that form the head of the chasm pours a vast sheet of water more than 800 feet in height—a white curtain all the more distinct because of the dark cavern hollowed behind it.

The waters pour down into the depth with a tremendous roar, to be heard for miles around, and the mist rises always in clouds that are striped with rainbow color so distinct as to impress themselves upon the film of the camera. The breadth is 300 feet and more in time of flood, and more in time of flood, and the width is wonderful. It is this perfect proportion, in fact, that tricks the eye into failure to grasp at first the huge scale of the scene.

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Then Fur Flew.

"Were you and Daddy good boys when I was gone?" asked the mother. "Oh, yes, mother," replied the child.

"And did you treat nurse respectfully?"

"I should say we did!"

"And did you kiss her good night every day?"

"I should say we did!"—Washington D. C.

How to Qualify.

"What is this society small talk?"

"Talk about yourself, Cholly!"—Mobile Register.

It keeps a hypocrite busy trying to convince himself that he is honest.

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets,

you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by

physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

years.

Colds Headache

Toothache Neuralgia

Earsache Lumbago

Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists.

Merck & Co. is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Metzenbaum's of Bayreuth.

TAKE ASPIRIN ONLY AS TOLD BY "BAYER"

"Bayer" introduced Aspirin to the Physicians Over 21 Years Ago.

To get quick relief follow carefully the safe and proper directions in each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." This package is plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" means the genuine world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years.—Advertisement.

OCEANS HARD TO IMAGINE

People of the Middle Ages Found It Difficult to Conceive Extent of Waters.

**Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION**
BELL-ANS
25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

**Girls! Girls!!
Clear Your Skin
With Cuticura**
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

**WATCH
THE BIG 4**
Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver
Keep the vital organs healthy by
regularly taking the world's standard
remedy for kidney, liver,
bladder and uric acid troubles—

**GOLD MEDAL
MARLON ON
CAPSULES**

The National Remedy of Holland for
centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina.
At all druggists, three sizes.
Look for the name Gold Medal on every box
and accept no imitation.

**PISO'S
SAFE AND SANITARY
for Coughs & Colds**
This syrup is famous from all others.
Quick relief. No opiate. No吐者.

Learn Stenography at Home—5 mos. course,
incl. shorthand, touch-typewriting, spelling,
grammar, punctuation, business corresp., writing,
etc. Box 500, 1145 Newport Ave., Chicago.

A Foul Thurst.
Averill Harriman, the steamship
magistrate, was talking about modern
dances—the shimmy and suchlike.
"These dances," he said, "may be
suspicious, but I am sure the Ameri-
can girl dances them innocently. To
the pure you know."

"Yes, I am sure the cynical for-
sighter was quite wrong in his com-
ment on our dancing. A brother for-
eigner said to him:

"These American dances are in-
finitely quaint. I wonder if I'll ever
be able to dance them the right way."

"Don't bother about that," his cyn-
ical companion answered. "American
girls only care to dance them the
wrong way."

John the Baptist.

At one of the Protestant churches in Hendricks county the subject of
baptism was the theme for the classes in the Sabbath school. John the Baptist
was mentioned several times. A seventeen-year-old girl, besides giving
attention to the lesson, kept turning her head to see the young men
who entered the door. Just as she turned her head for the seventh time
the teacher quickly asked her: "Mary,
who came in at the door?"

"John the Baptist," said the girl,
somewhat confused.

From that day on Mary gave close
attention to the lesson.

**WHY DRUGGISTS' RECOMMEND
SWAMP-ROOT**

For many years druggists have watched
with much interest the remarkable record
maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root,
the great kidney, liver and bladder medi-
cine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medi-
cine. It helps the kidneys, liver and blad-
der do the work nature intended they
should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years.
It is sold by all druggists on its merit
and it should help you. No other kidney
medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start
treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this
great preparation send ten cents to Dr.
Kilmer & Co., Pinchington, N. Y., for a
sample bottle. When writing be sure and
mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Taking Precautions.

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide
river. It was a stormy day and the
wind was constantly increasing, but
he asked a boatman to take him across.
The latter agreed to do so, if the tourist
would wait until he'd take his cow
over.

Later, as they were nearing the op-
posite bank, the tourist asked: "Will
you tell me why you took your cow
over and made me wait?"

"Well, now," explained the old fel-
low, "I've seen the cow varmous, and
I feared th' wind-wud-increase so
the boat might upset 'on the second
trip."

Mysterious Stove.

At a recent electrical exposition a
"mystic stove" attracted no little at-
tention. This idea is by no means
new, in fact, in one of its most spec-
tacular forms it consists of a kettle
of water boiling on a cake of ice. The
solution of such mysteries is powerful
magnetic induction, which causes the
generation of powerful electric current
in the pot, pan or kettle. The layman
is, of course, greatly mystified, since
water can be boiled, eggs fried, and so
on, with no visible source of heat.
The hand can pass over the top
empty-covered table without feeling any
trace of heat.—Scientific American.

Armchair Hint.
Economy Hint — When corn and
beans are high eat mucrotnish.

SMURINE Night and Morning.
Have Strong, Healthy
Eyes. If they're Itchy,
Smart or Burn, If Sour,
Irritated, Inflamed or
Granulated, Soothing
often Soothes, Refreshes, Safe for
Infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for
Free Eye Book. Ruth Eye Beauty Co., Cleve-



5 MAN FOR THE AGES A STORY OF THE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY & IRVING BACHELLER

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CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

"Let me lend you a thousand," he urged. "I can do it without a bit of inconvenience."

"I think that five hundred will be enough," she said.

It carried her through that trouble and into others, of which her woman's heart had found abundant signs in the attitude of Mr. Davis. He gave the most assiduous attention to the comfort of Bim and her mother. He had been a celebrated physician come down from Milwaukee to see Mrs. Kelso and had paid the bill in advance.

"I cannot let you be doing these things for us," Bim said one evening when he had called to see them.

"And I cannot help loving you and doing the little I can to express it," he answered. "I would like to make every dollar I have tell you in some way that I love you. That's how I feel and you might as well know it."

"But I do not love you, Mr. Davis."

"Let me try to make you love me," he pleaded. "Is there any reason why I shouldn't?"

"Yes, if there were no other reason, I love a young soldier who is fighting in the Seminole war in Florida under Col. Taylor."

"Well, at least, you can let me take the place of your father and shield you from trouble when I can."

"You are a most generous and kindly man!" Bim exclaimed with tears in her eyes.

He seemed to be, but he was one of those men who weave a spell-like that of an able actor. He excited temporary convictions that began to change as soon as the curtain fell.

He was no reckless villain of romance. If he instigated the robbery of the southbound mail wagon, of which the writer of this little history has no shadow of doubt, he was so careful about it that no evidence which would satisfy a jury has been discovered to this day.

On account of the continued illness of her mother Bim was unable to resume her work in the academy. She took up sewing she could do at home and earned enough to solve the problems of each day. But the payment coming due on the house in December loomed ahead of them. It was natural, in the circumstances, that Mrs. Kelso should like Mr. Davis and favor his aims.

Mr. Kelso's health had improved slowly so that she was able then to spend most of each day in her chair.

One evening when Davis sat alone:

"I had a long talk with him," Kelso went on. "He has explained that unfortunate incident of the horse. It was a bit of offhand folly born of an anxious moment."

"But the man wants to marry me."

"He said nothing of such a purpose."

"He will be in no hurry about that," said Bim. "He is a shrewd operator. Every one hates him. They say that he knew what was coming when he sold out."

That evening Bim wrote a long letter to Samson Traylor, telling him of the evil days which had come to them. This letter, now in possession of a great grandson of Samson and Sarah Traylor, had a singular history. It reached the man to whom it was addressed in the summer of 1844. It was found with many others that summer in Tazewell county under a barn which its owner was removing. It brought to mind the robbery of the mail sack. It was unopened, its contents undisturbed, its rusty padlock still in place. The perpetrator of the crime had not sold his person with any visible evidence of guilt and so was never apprehended.

Then for a time Bim entered upon great trials. Jack Kelso weakened, passing with fever, his mind wandered in the pleasant paths he loved and saw in its fancy the deeds of Ajax and Achilles and the toppings towers of Ilium and came not back again to the vulgar and prosaic details of life. The girl knew not what to do. A funeral was a costly thing. She had no money. The Kinelies had gone on a hunting trip in Wisconsin. Mrs. Hubbard was ill and the Kelsons already much in her debt. Mr. Lionel Davis came.

He was a good-looking young man of twenty-nine, those days, rather stout and of middle stature, with dark hair and eyes. He was dressed in the height of fashion. He used to boast that he had only one vice—diamonds. But he had ceased to display them on his shirt-front or his fingers. He carried them in his pockets and showed them by the glittering handful to his friends. They had come to him through trading in land where they were the accepted symbol of success and money was none too plentiful. He had melted their settings and turned them into coins. The stones he kept as a kind of surplus—a half hidden evidence of wealth and of superiority to the temptation of vulgar display. Mr. Davis was a calculating, masterful, keen-minded man, with a rather heavy jaw. In his presence Bim was afraid of her soul that night. He was gentle and sympathetic. He offered to lend her any amount she needed. She made no answer, but sat trying to think what she should do. The Traylor's had paid no attention to her letter, although a month had passed since it was written.

In a moment she rose and gave him her hand.

"It is very kind of you," said she. "If you can spare me five hundred dollars for an indefinite time I will take it."

"I throw up my hands," she said. "I cannot stand any more. We shall

"No, not that—so long as I live," he answered. "I have bought the claim. You can pay me when you get ready."

He was very tender and sympa-
thetic. When he had left them Bim said to
her mother: "Our old friends do not
seem to care what becomes of us. I
have no thought now save for you
and the baby. I'll do whatever you
think best for you two. I don't care
for myself. My heart is as dead as
Harry's."

CHAPTER XX.

Which Tells of the Setting of Abe Lincoln and the Traylor's in the Village of Springfield and of Samson's Second Visit to Chicago.

Bim's judgment of her old friends was ill founded. It was a slow time in which she lived. The foot of the horse, traveling and often mired in a rough muddy highway, was its swiftest courier. Letters carried by horses or slow steamboats were the only media of communication between people separated by wide distances. So it is easy to understand that many who had traveled far were as the dead, in a measure, to the friends they had left behind them and that those separated by only a hundred miles had to be very enterprising to keep acquainted.

In March Abe Lincoln had got his license to practice law. On his return from the North he had ridden to Springfield to begin his work as a lawyer in the office of John T. Stuart. His plan was to hire and furnish a room and get big meals at the home of his friend, Mr. William Butler. He went to the store of Joshua Speed to buy a bed and some bedding. He found that they would cost seventeen dollars.

"The question is whether you would trust a man owing a national debt and without an asset but good intentions and a license to practice law, for so much money," said Honest Abe.

"I don't know when I could pay you."

Speed had heard of the tall repre-
sentative from Sangamon county.

"I have a plan which will give you

a bed for nothing if you would care to share my room above the store and sleep with me," he answered.

"I'm much obliged, but for you it's

quite a contract."

"You're rather long," Speed laughed.

"Yes, I could lick salt off the top of your hat. I'm about a man and a half—but by long practice I've learned how to keep the half out of the way of other people."

"I'm sure we shall get along well enough together," said Speed.

Mr. Lincoln hurried away for his saddle-hugs and returned shortly.

"There are all my earthly posses-
sions," he said as he threw the bags on the floor.

So his new life began in the village of Springfield. Early in the autumn Samson arrived and bought a small

house and two acres of land on the edge of the village and returned to New Salem to move his family and furniture. When they drove along the top of Salem hill number of the houses were empty and deserted, their owners having moved away. Two of the stores were closed. Only ten families remained. They stopped at Rutledge's tavern, whose entertainment was little sought those days. People from the near houses came to bid them goodbye.

Pete and Colonel, invigorated by their long rest, but whitened by age and with drooping heads, drew the wagon. Sambo and the small boy rode between Sarah and Samson. Betsey and Josiah walked ahead of the wagon, the latter leading a cow. That evening they were comfortably settled in their new home. When the beds were set up and ready for the night Sarah made some tea to go with the cold victuals she had brought. Mr. Lincoln ate with them and told of his new work.

The man with the superior air was a poetic business man. He generally patronized a small luncheon near his office. When he was not selling eggs at wholesale or something he liked to read verse. His favorite was Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." And because he felt that he knew so much about it he thought he would have a little fun with the luncheon waitresses, in a superior sort of way.

It began by naming the girls after the heroines in the poems. His regular waitress was a tall gaunt person, but somewhat queenly as she bore down on him with a plate of hash. Her real name was Saddle.

"Sadie," he announced one night, "hereafter I'm going to call you Guinevere. Mind?"

"I should worry," said the waitress, shifting her gum, "but who's she?"

"The bride of King Arthur," was the reply.

"Awful, but I hope she's respectable."

I didn't see that illum."

So it went. All the girls were prop-
erly renamed. And then one day a new waitress was on the job. She was small and dark. Exceedingly pretty, he thought.

"I haven't named you yet," he told her after a couple of nights.

Then he explained his little indoor sport.

"I'll let you be Elaine," he said.

"How ridiculous," she answered. "I can't be Elaine."

"Why not?"

Tennyson says she was fair. I'm a brunette. Elaine the fair. Elaine the most beauteous beauty; the winds seem to hold in their breaths in mute attention, lest they should ruffle the tranquility of the hour; and the waveless bosom of the bay presented a polished mirror, in which nature held herself and smiled.—Washington Irving.

Advertisers at First Shy.

It took several years after the es-
tablishment of newspapers in Amer-
ica for advertising to become popular.

John Campbell, the printmaster of Bos-
ton, who, in 1704, started the Boston

News Letter, the first real newspaper in

this country, had great difficulty in

persuading his townsmen to ad-

vise him.

He did not succeed until he ad-

dressed his letter to the printer.

"This letter was forwarded from Vanishing the week I went out on the circuit and remained unopened in our office until my return six weeks later.—A. Lincoln."

The day of his return he went to Sarah and Samson with the letter.

"I'll get a horse and start for Chi-
cago tomorrow morning," said Samson.

"They have had a double blow.

Did you read that Harry had been killed?"

"Harry killed!" Mr. Lincoln ex-
claimed.

"You don't mean to tell me that Harry has been killed?"

"The Chicago Democrat says so,

but we don't believe it," said Samson.

"Read it and then tell me if it's true."

"This letter was forwarded from Vanishing the week I went out on the circuit and remained unopened in our office until my return six weeks later.—A. Lincoln."

The day of his return he went to Sarah and Samson with the letter.

<p

100 NEWS

positive action. We're not going to sit back and let them do it. We're going to stand up and fight for our rights.

The ladies auxiliary of the American Legion will meet at the G. A. R. hall Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lamb and Mr.

and Mrs. M. H. Laird of Bay City

were among the guests at the Masonic

party last evening. They came up

from Bay City in Mr. Laird's private

carriage.

Teddy Sivrus was down from Che-

boygan over Christmas visiting at his

home here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mason and

children spent Christmas with rela-

tives in Bay City.

Mrs. A. M. Lewis and son Mark and

Mrs. Daniel Custer left Thursday to

visit over Christmas in Newberry.

Ebbon Legrow, who is employed

in Detroit visited over Xmas with

his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex La-

grow.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cariveau

and family of Jackson are visiting

Mrs. Cariveau's parents during the

holidays.

Misses Lillian Wilson, Elizabeth

Kline and Mildred Kramer of Gay-

lord came yesterday to be in attend-

ance at the Masonic Ball.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Canfield return-

ed yesterday after spending Christ-

mas with the latter's parents, Mr.

and Mrs. J. M. Miller at Gladwin.

Miss Agnes Havens is home from

the Bay City Business college enjoy-

ing the holiday festivities, the gues-

of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F.

Havens.

Miss Margaret Insley of Detroit

is a guest at the home of her uncle,

Robert Keegan, coming to attend the

Masonic Ball. She is also visiting

friends.

William Brennan left Sunday in

answer to a message announcing the

sudden death of a brother, Maurice

Brennan of Saginaw. The funeral

was held Monday morning.

Mrs. Delevan Smith and son Eu-

genie Smith are spending the holidays

visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles B.

Rombrey of Gaylord. Mrs. Tromb-

ey is a daughter of Mrs. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Brown enter-

tained Mr. and Mrs. Bert Schulz of

Saginaw over Christmas, the former

returning to Saginaw Tuesday. Mrs.

Schulz remaining for a longer visit.

Monday Mr. and Mrs. Edward Streit

and son Francis arrived from East

Jordan to spend the week here and

yesterday Miss Helen Brown, who is

employed in East Jordan came to be

in attendance at the Masonic Ball.

The 12th annual ball-and-banquet

of Grayling Lodge F. & A.M. that was

held at the school gymnasium last

evening was the prettiest party given

here-in-some-time. The room was

pretty in purple, white and blue crepe

paper decorations. The wire netting

about the balcony was intertwined

with evergreen. At one end of the room hung a Past-Master Masonic

apron; at the opposite end was a

large Eastern Star Chapter emblem.

Clark's orchestra furnished music

on the violin with organ accompaniment

throughout the mass.

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We Are Grateful

Just a Word to You

We desire to extend to you, the public, our thanks for the generous support you have given us during the year 1921, and to express the hope that you will remain with us during the coming year. It is not possible for us to express in cold type the gratitude we feel, but we can and will let our actions in future speak even louder and more practically than our words.

We extend to you all the compliments of the season. May the New Year bring you your heart's best desires.

A. M. LEWIS

DRUGGIST

LOCAL NEWS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921.

Albert Miller spent Christmas with his family in Cheboygan.

Arthur Poole returned Thursday from a business trip in Bay City.

Miss Beulah Ewing left Saturday to visit her parents at Marion, Mich.

John Benore spent Xmas with his parents at Bay City leaving Saturday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Niels Anderson on Friday, Dec. 22nd.

A Christmas party was enjoyed by the high school teachers Tuesday of last week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Love and daughter Roberta spent Christmas in Roscommon.

Miss Nettie Billings of Bay City is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Billings.

Miss Angela Amborski left Saturday to visit her parents at Gaylord over Christmas.

Messrs O. A. Hilton and Floyd Libbeck spent Christmas at their homes at Gaylord.

Miss Donna Lockoff left Saturday to spend the holidays with a sister, who resides in Cheboygan.

Frank Tetzlaff was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith in West Branch Christmas Day.

Miss Flora Hanson of Detroit arrived Saturday to visit her mother Mrs. Walter Hanson and family.

Edmund Shanahan left Sunday night for Lansing to accept position with the Durand Motor Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl P. Berg and children spent Monday in Deward at the home of the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jarmin and son Alton Bradford were guests of relatives in Bay City over Xmas.

Emil Johnson of Grand Rapids is visiting the home of his sister, Mrs. George Sorenson and family.

Miss Hilda Nielsen of Flint arrived Saturday to be a guest of her sister, Mrs. Will Heric for a few days.

Arthur McIntyre who is attending M. A. C. is spending the holidays with his mother Mrs. Ella McIntyre.

A dancing party at the Temple theatre Saturday evening was enjoyed by a number of the younger people.

Miss Vera Cameron of Bay City is spending her Christmas vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Cameron and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Einer Rasmussen of Monroe are guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rasmussen and Mr. and Mrs. Adam F. Gierke during the holidays.

An election of officers of Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 303 F. & A. M. of Saginaw, held recently in that city, Lorne J. Douglas, formerly of Grayling was elected as one of the wardens.

There is no sewing machine that equals the Singer. Come around and let me demonstrate them. Thomas Cassidy, Agent.

Our Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

For one and all, and our thanks for their liberal patronage during the closing year of 1921.

NIELS ANDERSON, Mgr.

Market Dept. at Railroad Store

Charles Lytle is confined to his home with measles.

Miss Lucille Tamm is visiting in Cheboygan over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bailey and daughters Janice and Letitia were guests of relatives in Gaylord over Christmas.

Miss Florence Doty of Grand Rapids arrived Saturday to spend a week with her sister Mrs. Oscar Schumann over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kerosky were in Kingsley visiting the latter's sister Mrs. Leon Taylor and family over Christmas.

Donald Babbitt, who has been employed in Detroit is home for the winter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ruben S. Babbitt.

Miss Bernadette Cassidy of Grand Rapids is enjoying the holiday festivities at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cassidy.

Mrs. Fred Von Kennel of Bay City and Mrs. Nina E. Griffith of Gaylord visited Miss Angela Amborski last week while enroute to Traverse City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tromble spent Christmas in Detroit. The former returned home Tuesday, Mrs. Tromble remaining for a longer visit.

Miss Edna Bebb of Bay City is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bebb of du Pont avenue. Several delightful affairs have been given in her honor during her visit.

Miss Elsie Jorgenson of Detroit visited over Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Jorgenson. She entertained Mr. Ralph Warner of Detroit, who accompanied her home.

The Teachers of the local schools are all spending the holiday vacation in their home towns or elsewhere, the guests of relatives and friends. School closed last Thursday December 22nd and will open next Tuesday Jan. 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, Miss Mabel Nelson and Mr. William Hoffman of Lansing, arrived the latter part of the week to spend Christmas at the home of the ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nelson.

Howard Sacha of Detroit is visiting his mother Mrs. F. A. Eckenfels, over the holiday season. Miss Ruth McPherson of Detroit is expected to come Saturday to be a guest in the Eckenfels' home over New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Schaaf had as their guests over the Yuletide, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanson of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Murphy and children of Crystal Falls, Mich., and Miss Lucette Harbour of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shanahan and daughter Barbara Jean came down from Cheboygan over the latter part of the week to spend Christmas with relatives, and were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Letzkuh.

Mr. Guy Peterson arrived from Detroit Friday joining Mr. Peterson since early in the fall. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson enjoyed Christmas with relatives, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thorold P. Peterson.

William E. McNeven, as he has done for many years in the past, was Santa Claus to about forty homes this season. His jolly way and words of good cheer make him a favorite with the children, just as the plan that Santa Claus should be. Many little hearts were made happy by his visit on Xmas Eve.

Miss Ada Mae Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Johnson, was united in marriage to Mr. Raymond Papendick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Papendick, Wednesday, December 21. The young couple had their home already for them to live in; here the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. C. E. Doty.

White Russell Mosher was taking the part of Santa Claus in the second grade room Thursday his clothing caught on fire while reaching for presents. He burned his hand quite badly. Miss Donna Lockoff, teacher of the grade had her hands quite severely burned in extinguishing the flames on the boy's clothing.

Miss Edna Wingard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wingard and Mr. Anthony Trudeau, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Trudeau were united in marriage at the home of the bride on Christmas day. Rev. C. E. Doty performed the ceremony.

Both are well known young people of Grayling and have the congratulations and best wishes of many friends.

One of the most enjoyable evenings at the T. S. T. Bridge club was spent at the home of Miss Flavia Robertson Tuesday evening. Mrs. Einer Rasmussen of Monroe and Miss Ingeborg Hanson of Ypsilanti were guests of the club. At cards the first prize was awarded to Miss Robertson, while consolations fell to Miss Nola Sheehy. The hostesses served a most sumptuous lunch.

Friday evening of last week the Christmas tree for the catholic children was held at the Knights of Columbus hall, and besides the children, parents and others participated in the fun. Santa was there and each child received a well filled stocking of candy and nuts. The program that was given by the children was fine, each one carrying out their part in a splendid manner. There were dialogues, recitations and music.

The Christmas tree and entertainment last Friday afternoon and evening at the M. E. Church was quite a success; the primary department were entertained in the afternoon and the older ones in the evening.

Thanks to those who were able to make this possible. The entertainment in the church Sunday evening was also a success; the program was shortened by some leaving town and some sick. They were joyous Christmas occasions, young and old entering in to the festivities in regular Yuletide spirit.

I will be in my former office at the B. A. Coolay store Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Jan. 1st to 20th, to look after your optical needs. My rapidly growing practice in Pontiac makes it difficult to leave same even temporarily, but I feel under obligation to the people of the North, hence these semi-annual visits. If you are already a patient and need further work, notify me if possible at my Pontiac office in advance the probable day you will come. It will save valuable time as I can then bring your record card.

C. J. Hathaway,
Euthman Optometrist
12-22-4

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12-22-4

We like to sell Tanha because it satisfies our customers. A. M. Lewis, Druggist

Frank Morrison left Sunday night to accept a position in Detroit.

M. E. Palmer of the Salling Hanson Co. spent Christmas in Manistee.

Mrs. Charlie Swartz and daughter Arla and son Wayne were in Gaylord yesterday on business.

Miss Mollie Johnson of Bay City arrived Saturday to spend the holidays at her home here.

Donald Herrick of Detroit arrived Thursday to visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herrick.

Mrs. Louise Niles, a teacher in the schools at Belding, is a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Palmer.

Harry Hemmington is spending the week in Detroit visiting his brother Walter and family, who reside in that city.

Freborn McDermid of Flint joined his wife here the latter part of the week to spend Christmas at the David White home.

Miss Hazel Abbott spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Jerome Lankey of Bay City enroute to her home in Ludington for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Hanson have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Westcott and children of Detroit over the holidays. They arrived Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson are enjoying having as their guests over the holidays their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Campbell of Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds received as a Christmas present, a twenty pound Red King Salmon sent by their son Mr. Owen Reynolds from Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Doroh were guests over Christmas of Mr. Ketzebeck's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ketzebeck of Kalkaska.

Trainmaster George Prehn left Saturday for his home in Detroit to spend Christmas. He was accompanied by Clarence Brenner, who was to be his guest for a few days.

The Moose Club was the scene of an enjoyable dancing party Monday evening. A few of the members got together and planned the party in a hurry. There was a fine crowd and late in the evening refreshments were served.

Frederic All City basket ball team defeated the West Branch All City quintet Friday evening on the latter's floor by a score of 36 to 34. Our little neighboring town is said to have a lively bunch of basket shooters.

The County Poor commission, thru Mayor Geo. Olson, gave the Goodwillship club \$60 to aid in their Christmas charity fund, which money was judiciously used in the distribution of necessary things to needy families at that time.

Charles E. Gallup of Detroit arrived Saturday morning joining Mrs. Gallup here to spend the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Behlike. Mrs. Gallup has been spending a number of weeks here the guest of her sister, Mrs. Behlike.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Peterson and small son James Victor of Oxford arrived the latter part of the week to be guests of Mr. Peterson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Peterson. The former returned home Monday, Mrs. Peterson and baby remaining for a few days longer.

Schram's orchestra just returned from the north where on Monday evening they rendered music for a dancing party in Alba, and the following evening at Gaylord. Last Friday evening they played for a balloon party given by the Colonial Club of Roscommon.

All members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Michelson Memorial church are requested to be present at the monthly meeting which will be held Friday afternoon January 6th, at the church. Please come prepared to sew carpet rags. If you have any rags for the aid, will you please bring them with you? Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Weir and little son James are enjoying the holidays in West Branch visiting relatives.

Misses Florence Smith and Genevieve Zettel of West Branch were guests of friends here over the Masonic ball.

In a suit of Rasmus Rasmussen vs. Frank Dreese to recover \$40 damages alleged to have been sustained in an auto collision last fall, a jury awarded the plaintiff \$15.00.

William DuClos, who last week was arrested for violating the prohibition law and was out on bail, was rearrested first of last week charged with a serious crime against the 15 year old daughter of Dan Stephan, and taken to jail at Saginaw. He is out on bonds to await trial.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Salling is merry over the holiday season with Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Melkert and children, Mrs. Marion Salling of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Davidson of Bay City as guests. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are also guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sayev of Miss Clara Nelson came from Johannesburg to spend Christmas at the Lars Nelson home. Miss Nelson, who has taught in the Johannesburg schools for over 8 years has resigned her position and will leave soon for Ypsilanti to enter the Normal school to take up training to gain a life certificate in teaching.

The Christmas tree for the Danish children was held at Danebod hall Monday evening. As usual the same large crowd of grown-ups participated in the evening's enjoyment. A program of songs and recitations was given by the small folks, after which gifts from the Christmas tree were distributed. Coffee and other refreshments were served by the Danish Ladies Aid society.

Through the cooperation of Mayor Olson and Mr. R. Hanson the Goodwillship club were able to send 88 baskets of food and clothing to the needy of our city. There are many more families we would like to help but through lack of funds we were unable to do so. This is a worthy cause and any help extended to us will be greatly appreciated.

Maude Hanson, Chmn. Charity Com.

Recruiting officers are endeavoring

to fill all vacancies in the 5th Infantry

with men from Michigan to make

this regiment one of the best in our state.

It is obvious that this country

of ours needs trained men for protection in times of need. With the training they receive at that post they would return to civil life better citizens, physically, mentally and morally.

What is bound to be one of the

biggest exhibitions of the season will

be the basket ball game to be played

on the home floor between the fast

Grayling, Triangles and the Grayling

Independents. Friday evening, Dec.

30, at the school gymnasium. The

lineup, for Grayling is Reynolds,

Whaley, at guard. This game is

looked forward to with a great deal

of anticipation, as last year we re-

member the all-around battle with

Saginaw - winning by three points.

Roose of the Triangles is a former

Grayling boy. The big game starts

at 8:30.

We like to sell Tanha because it



PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial Conditions and Minor Wars Hamper Recovery in 1921.

HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament Limitation the Most Important Event—What President's Appointment of Administrator, Senator George N. Hart, Accomplished and Achieved

By EDWARD PICKARD

Back to Normal—Edward Pickard of 1921, not one of 1919. All the civilization was the slogan. But minor wars in America, but in Europe, changes of the world, in financial conditions made progress, instead of unemployment, slow, erratic, and other hindrances States were in the right direction.

When, however, perhaps, in the United States, a year opened the people's eyes to the burden of the depression resulting from future war. As it drew to a close, they still groaned but had hoped to turn their eyes toward Wash-

ington where the representatives of nine powers were negotiating international agreements that would eliminate some of the causes of war, especially in the Far East, and limit the means of making war. In the success of this conference and of others that might grow out of it lay for the time being the hope of humanity.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact, and several of the older nations were involved in warfare.

Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the cooperation of the United States, accomplished much during the year, chiefly through its council, which met in Paris on February 21 and immediately referred proposed amendments to the covenant to a committee. President Wilson, who during January had withdrawn the American representatives from the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission, on February 23 sent to the league council a strong protest against the inclusion of the island of Yap in territories subjected to the mandate of Japan, and also formally demanded for America a voice in the disposal of the former German colonies. The council in reply said it was not concerned with the allurement of Yap to Japan and invited the United States to take part in discussions concerning the Turkish and African mandates. A month after the Republican administration took office Secretary of State Hughes re-activated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Yap and mandates in general, and later France and Italy endorsed America's position in the controversy over the island, though Japan formally refused to give up her mandate. Thereafter that dispute was the subject of long drawn-out negotiations between the United States and Japan which led to a treaty by which the United States was assured equal rights in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status, decided that Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states, and then fixed the German reparations at \$20,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. This reparations decision created dissatisfaction in Germany and Berlin at once began efforts to persuade the United States to intervene in her behalf. The Wilson administration made no response, but on April 2 Secretary Hughes informed Germany the United States would not countenance her escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying to the limit of her ability. A few days earlier, Berlin having failed to make the first payments, French troops occupied Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort. The British objected strongly to this independent action and France withdrew. It would be tedious to detail the negotiations over the reparations bill. Suffice it to say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth as chancellor, was compelled to accept the figures of \$35,000,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14, announced that the major part of the sums due in the early part of 1922 could not be raised. And since many economists agreed that to drive her into absolute bankruptcy would be disastrous to the rest of the world, toward the close of the year there was increasing talk of arranging a moratorium of two to three years for her. France was the chief objector to such delay, as she relied on the money due her from Germany, but she showed signs of yielding to the general view. Division of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite was held there in March, but both sides asserted it was unfair and early in May the region was invaded by Polish irregulars. Thinly veiled support was given them by the Warsaw government and also by the French and there succeeded a long series of fights between them and German volunteer forces. The entente cordiale of the allies was near to rupture, but in June British troops entered the territory

and

disengaged the Poles. The issue was referred to the League which in October announced the boundary lines. Neither Germany nor Poland was satisfied but both accepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune, while the allied powers held aloof, though offering mediation which Greece refused. In November France made a treaty with the Kemalist government which aroused protests from Great Britain and led to diplomatic negotiations.

The council of ambassadors adopted boundaries for Albania which enraged the Jugo-Slavs and a large Serbian force invaded Albania in September and fought its way nearly to Tirana, the capital, before the allies, by vigorous threats, compelled Jugo-Slavia on November 18, to accept the border lines as laid out.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 28. In these treaties America reserved all that was given her by the treaty of Versailles which the seaport had refused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions. Acceptance from all was already assured by a process of "feeling out," and on August 11 the formal invitations went out. China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal being asked to participate in discussions involving the Far East. The foremost statesmen of these nine powers were named as delegates and on November 12 the momentous conference opened with imposing ceremony. Almost immediately Secretary Hughes put toward America's plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament, including a naval holiday for ten years, the scrapping of all shipbuilding programs, destruction of vessels of certain point and the maintenance of the navies of America, Great Britain and Japan on a 5-5 basis. The plan was formally accepted by the delegates of those nations on December 15, and to the agreement were added clauses for the preservation of the status quo of naval bases and fortification in the western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 13. This was cast in the form of a treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to maintain peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japanese treaty being abrogated. Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the year the neutrality war between the British forces in Ireland and the Irish "republicans" continued unabated. Murders by the Sinn Feiners and reprisals by the British were of almost daily occurrence. The Irish were especially exasperated by the execution of a number of prisoners convicted of complicity in the killing of soldiers. The appointment of Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, failed of its effect. On May 20 the Sinn Feiners burned the Dublin custom house, and on June 30 they re-elected Eamon de Valera president of the "Irish republic." Meanwhile the new government of northern Ireland was organized, with Sir James Craig as premier, and on June 22 King George went across to open the Ulster parliament. De Valera on July 8 accepted the invitation of Premier Lloyd George to a conference in London, and truce was announced. Then began the series of negotiations that lasted through the remainder of the year. Offers and counter-offers were made, and finally Britain professed Ireland full status as a dominion within the empire, to be known as the Irish Free State. A treaty to this effect was ratified by the British parliament and submitted to Dublin. Ulster was not consulted, but was given the option of becoming a part of the Irish Free state or retaining her status. Angry she chose the latter.

President Harding has clung to his idea that an association of nations can be formed which would do what the League of Nations cannot do, and on November 25 he put forward the suggestion of a continuing series of conferences like that in Washington, which presumably might result in the formation of the association. The idea was received with favor everywhere, except that the French demanded that the United States be included in the proposed inclusion of Germany.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

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Charles, ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, made two futile efforts to remain the Hungarian throne. On March 27 he appeared in Hungary without forces and claimed the crown, but Regent Horthy refused to step aside. Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania mobilized to frustrate the coup and the allied council of ambassadors warned Hungary that the restoration of the Habsburg regime would not be tolerated. So Charles returned to his place of refuge in Switzerland. But he was

not through, for on October 21 he and his wife, Zita, went by airplane to Hungary and rallied a considerable number of supporters who proclaimed Charles king. Again the "little entente" prepared for action, but Regent Horthy led his army out of Budapest and defeated the Carlists in a real battle. The former emperor and empress were taken prisoner, as were a number of prominent Hungarian nobles. The allies decreed that Charles must be exiled, and in November he and Zita were taken to Funchal, Madeira.

Russia's year was one of fighting, famine and efforts to resume relations with other nations. The Soviet government held its own against repeated revolts, which included risings of the workingmen of Moscow, of peasants under Antonov, and an invasion of the Ukraine by Petlura, which for time threatened to be successful. Failure of the crops brought a terrible famine in the Volga region. Many thousands starved to death and even the American relief administration, which took charge of the situation, could only partially check the disaster. In seeking to break through the ring of isolation surrounding it, the Moscow government gradually receded from its communist principles. It sought the aid of foreign capital, and on August 1 it abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries. Treaties were made with the Baltic states and with Turkey, and tempting offers of concessions were held out to other nations. In a notable pronouncement on October 21 Premier Lenin admitted the economic defeat of communism.

The unemployed situation became so bad during the summer that President Harding called a conference of experts on the subject. It began its sessions on September 26 and, after a long study, established a central bureau—and started local employment movements throughout the country. The railway executives took the lead in both movements, but had many followers. In January the national conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for the open shop movement. On the last day of that month the railway executives asked that the national working agreements be abrogated; the railroad brotherhoods appealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions but refused to interfere. By order of the railway labor board some of the working agreements were terminated on July 1 and a wage cut averaging 12 per cent was put into effect. The railroads later announced they would not further wage cuts. The membership of the brotherhoods decided by vote that a strike should be called on October 30, but nine allied unions refused to support such a strike, and on announcement by the board that it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had been decided the strike order was canceled. On December 1 the board reconstituted the working rules so that the open shop principle was recognized.

The American Legion, in session at Kansas City, elected Lieut. C. L. Bancroft MacNider of Iowa its national commander on November 1. The Legion had as guests Marshal Foch of France, General Diaz of Italy, Admiral Beatty of England and other distinguished warriors. These same visitors and many other eminent persons participated in Armistice Day Nov. 11, in the ceremony of the burial of America's unknown soldier in the National cemetery at Arlington.

On February 5 the Islamic congress of China and to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of the central republic and preserve the open door for trade and industry of all nations. Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegations resulted in Japan's agreeing to restore Shantung province to China upon receiving payment for the railway. It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled. Premier Briand was present to give voice to France's needs of protection and fears of aggression by Germany and possibly by Russia. His eloquent speech so far convinced the conference that the other powers gave assurance that France would never be left in the "moral isolation" which she feared.

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Here are some other foreign happenings: January 16, the Central-American republics formed a federation. March 15, former Grand Vizier Talaat Pasha killed by Armenian in Berlin. April 7, Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of the republic of South China. April 9, National Bank of Cuba suspended. April 17, United States government ruled that Dr. Alfredo Zayas had been elected President of Cuba. August 11, Baron Byng of Vimy was inaugurated governor general of Canada. October 30, President Condra of Paraguay resigned owing to a revolutionary movement. November 22, Engagement of Princess Mary of England and Viscount Lascelles announced.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

During the early part of the year the country was preparing for the change of administration on March 4. President-elect Harding resigned as senator from Ohio on January 9, and the next day he asked that preparations for an elaborate inauguration be canceled, feeling that it would be inconsistent with the urgent need for economy. On February 19 Mr. Harding announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as his secretary of state—a choice that met with general approval—and on succeeding days he completed his cabinet with these names: Secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon; secretary of war, John W. Weeks; attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty; postmaster general, Will H. Hays; secretary of the navy, Edwin Denby; secretary of the interior, Albert R. Fall; secretary of

agriculture, Henry C. Wallace; secretary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover; secretary of labor, James J. Davis. Mr. Harding was inaugurated on March 4 with simple, dignified ceremony, and President Wilson, despite his continued illness, was able to be present. The senate, in extra session, confirmed the cabinet and a number of other appointments, and adjourned on March 16.

Martens, "ambassador" from soviet

Russia, had been creating a lot of trouble in one way and another, so on January 22 he and his staff were deported. One of Secretary of State Hughes' early acts was to notify the Moscow government, in reply to a request for resumption of commercial relations, that this depended on the ending of strife and the protection of persons and property in Russia. These conditions were not fulfilled during the year.

On the first day of the year General Crowder was sent by President Wilson to Cuba to see what could be done to restore financial and economic conditions there, upset by the collapse of the sugar boom. He remained on the island for a long time and succeeded in his mission to a considerable extent. On April 1, telephone communication between the United States and Cuba was opened by an exchange of greetings between Presidents Harding and Menocal.

The United States Supreme court rendered several notable decisions. On January 31 it held that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside over the trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists. On March 28 it ruled that profits—sale of corporate stocks and bonds and capital assets—are taxable as income. On April 11 it refused to review the convictions of Haywood and 79 other L. W. members.

The extra session came to an end on November 23, and on December 5 Congress met for the regular session.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

trouble in one way and another, so on January 22 he and his staff were deported. One of Secretary of State Hughes' early acts was to notify the Moscow government, in reply to a request for resumption of commercial relations, that this depended on the ending of strife and the protection of persons and property in Russia. These conditions were not fulfilled during the year.

Judgment. Among the first bills passed were emergency tariff and immigration acts; a new army bill cutting the army down to 150,000, and the budget bill. On April 30 the senate adopted a resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria at an end; on June 13 the house adopted a resolution of similar purport, and the measure was finally passed on July 1 and signed the next day by President Harding. Repeated efforts to pass a soldiers' bonus bill came to naught, but a soldiers' relief bureau was created on August 2 and Col. C. R. Forbes was made its director. The house passed both a tax revision bill and a tariff bill, but the senate did not get around to the latter. The tax measure was enacted into law on November 21.

Among other important measures passed were a bill to exempt American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls; a bill for government regulation of the packing industry; the \$45,000,000 shipping board deficiency bill; the billion-dollar farm exports credit bill; and various measures relating to enforcement of the prohibition amendment, including one forbidding the manufacture and sale of beer as medicine.

The extra session came to an end on November 23, and on December 5 Congress met for the regular session.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Two strong tendencies in the world of labor marked the year in the United States. One was toward a reduction of wages, as a part of the "return to normalcy," and the other was toward the establishment of the open shop. Naturally both were contested by organized labor, not wholly successfully.

The railway executives took the lead in both movements, but had many followers. In January the national conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for the open shop movement. On the last day of that month the railway executives asked that the national working agreements be abrogated; the railroad brotherhoods appealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions but refused to interfere. By order of the railway labor board some of the working agreements were terminated on July 1 and a wage cut averaging 12 per cent was put into effect. The railroads later announced they would not further wage cuts. The membership of the brotherhoods decided by vote that a strike should be called on October 30, but nine allied unions refused to support such a strike, and on announcement by the board that it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had been decided the strike order was canceled. On December 1 the board reconstituted the working rules so that the open shop principle was recognized.

The long existing lockout in the building industry of the Chicago district was officially ended on June 10 and Judge Landis was chosen arbiter of the wage scales and working rules. Nearly three months later he handed down his decision, reducing wages 10 to 30 per cent and establishing new rules and conditions. The carpenters had refused to be parties to the arbitration and open shop conditions for their craft resulted. Slowly but surely the other crafts involved were brought to compliance with the awards.

In the packing industry there was a wage reduction in March and a strike was narrowly averted. In September the large packing plants installed the shop representation system and in November, under this plan, the employees consented to a further reduction of 10 per cent. The meat cutters repudiated this and called a strike on Dec. 5.

There were many minor strikes, most of them short lived. Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor which held its convention in Denver in June.

Great Britain's coal miners went on strike on March 1 and for nearly four months the nation's industries were near collapse. The rail and transport workers refused to go out and the government would not yield to the demands that the mines be nationalized, so the miners returned to work on June 28 without having gained much.

DISASTERS

Floods, tornadoes and conflagrations cost many lives and vast property losses in 1921. A four-million-dollar fire destroyed the business section of Athens, Ga., on January 24. The Amour grain elevator in Chicago, largest in the world, was wrecked by fire and explosion on March 19, the loss being \$6,000,000. A thousand houses in Tokyo were destroyed by flames in March, and in April fire in Manila razed 15,000 homes and 4,000 buildings were burned in Hokkaido, Japan. The Southern states were struck by a tornado on April 15, 100 persons being killed. On June 8 came the terrible floods in eastern Colorado in which hundreds lost their lives and immense property damage was done. San Antonio, Tex., experienced a disastrous flood on September 10.

The two most startling disasters occurred abroad. On August 24 the giant dirigible ZR-2, built by the British for the United States, broke in two while over Hull, England, on her last trial trip. Forty-six men were killed, including 15 members of the American crew that was to bring the vessel across the ocean.

On September 21 a great nitrate plant at Oppau, Germany, blew up. The town was wiped out, about 1,500 persons were killed and thousands were injured.

SPORTS

It was a great year for sports. In all lines there was activity and prosperity, and international contests were numerous.

Organized baseball, which had suffered from the White Sox scandal, rehabilitated itself by the appointment of Judge Landis as supreme arbiter. The New York Giants and the New York Yankees won the National and American league pennants, respectively, and in the series for the world championship the Giants were victorious. The former members of the Chicago White Sox who were accused of conspiracy to "throw the 1919 world's series" were acquitted by a jury, though not by public opinion.

Jock Hutchison of America won the British open golf championship in June. In this country the titles went as follows: Western amateur, Charles Evans, Jr.; national open, James M. Barnes; western open, Walter Hagen; national amateur, Jessie Gifford. The feature in pugilism was the battle for the world's heavyweight title between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier of France on July 2. The Frenchman was knocked out in the fourth round. Benny Leonard defended the lightweight title against Richie Mitchell on January 14; Jack Britton, welterweight champion, defeated Ted Lewis of England on February 7, and Pete Herman won the bantamweight title from Joe Lynch on July 25.

Davis and Johnston, the American tennis team, won the Davis cup in New Zealand on January 1, and Tilden won the international championship in Paris on June 4, and the American championship on September 19. The Americans again won the Davis cup on September 3 by defeating the Japanese team.

The University of Illinois won the Western Conference track and field meet and the National Collegiate athletic meet in June. Yale defeated Harvard in their annual boat race on

June 24. The University of Iowa won the Western Conference football championship, and Harvard beat Yale on November 19. The East was given two bolts in football; for the University of Chicago defeated Princeton and Centre college of Kentucky beat Harvard.

FARMERS' NOTES

(Continued from back page)

now are very active and using great success.

Why is it that some continue to live in houses and use many horses and never the above scrub stock?

May it be that some houses are man-killers, and some horses are man-killers? Management.

Why is it when meetings that are good for the farmer to attend are announced some find themselves terribly "busy," while others go have a little outing for themselves and wives, come into pleasant touch with other folks, and learn something profitable? Management.

Good management will grow on a man if he will let it, if he gets after himself and tries to change.

Self-satisfaction is a deadly thing. Not failure, but low aim is crime.

The aspiration to rise, to change, to improve, to progress is the thing.

To speak truthfully, life, the way it is lived on some farms, is not worth living, and I admire the gumption of the young folks on some farms for leaving.

Life on a farm, when lived up to its possibilities, is satisfying and ideal.

Many a farmer is living in a discouraging and almost disgusting farm home, and lays it to bad luck, the times, the government, no chance. He deceives himself.

He need not wait until he can see proper that he can step into a complete ideal outfit.

He can begin improvement, at any place, at any time, under any conditions that may exist.

It makes little difference where he begins, just so he begins.

He can begin by shaving and blacking his shoes before he goes to town. By blacking his harness. By painting farm tools. By burning brush in the orchard, cleaning up the yard; insuring that fences and gates shall be in perfect condition. By breeding no more stock to scrub sires. By carefully testing seed corn. By rearranging the kitchen, to make it handy. By building a porch here, a broad, solid, easy step there; a new chimney, or a bath room; a small modern hen house; a tool shed; a tight woodshed.

It does not make the slightest difference where he begins; for a beginning anywhere will lead to another improvement somewhere else. It is simply necessary that the man talk it over with his wife, and that they agree to keep looking for something to improve upon day after day.

In this way farm life is raised from drudgery to a pleasant game, in which new surprises, and new changes are coming up all the time to relieve the day of its monotony and gratify the mind with a sense of conquest and accomplishment.

The wits are sharpened. The mind grows brighter. Life develops new interest. New opportunities for profit appear.

Try it brother, for a year.

There is a lack of social life among us farmers. We don't call pleasantly at each others' homes. We don't attend Grange often enough; or, church enough; or, visit school enough.

There is such a thing as staying at home too much; of stagnating; of becoming distressingly narrow in mind; and provided with little real information.

Farm life in our county is rich in grand possibilities. It needs but wide awake men, spurred on and up by restless ambition to do and to have and to enjoy.

We need more men who are determined to become master farmers. The times are not too hard to make a start.

We are, every day, at forks in the road, where we must determine which way we shall go—whether on the road that leads to stock from better sires; better seed; a better manner towards our family; a less boorish attitude among men; handedness of our door yard, barn yard, and fields; a mind well informed by lectures, high class magazines, books

and bulletins, or the road that leads to easy going, idleness and money, only sarcasm.

Every morning, as we kindle the fire and lay to the chores, we face these facts in the road; and which is superior in his power to make the choice. As we choose, we must accept.

But, the pity of it is, that a low choice fails not alone on us, but, on the wife and children, and by the choice we make, we have the power to show them and the world whether we be a high-grade or a low-grade man.

The New Year is at hand. Life and opportunity are before us.

Brother, let us make high, noble choices.

The poet, Whittier, stated it well, in these words:

"Do well thy work,

It shall succeed;

In thine, or in another's day;

And tho' thou lack the victory's meed,

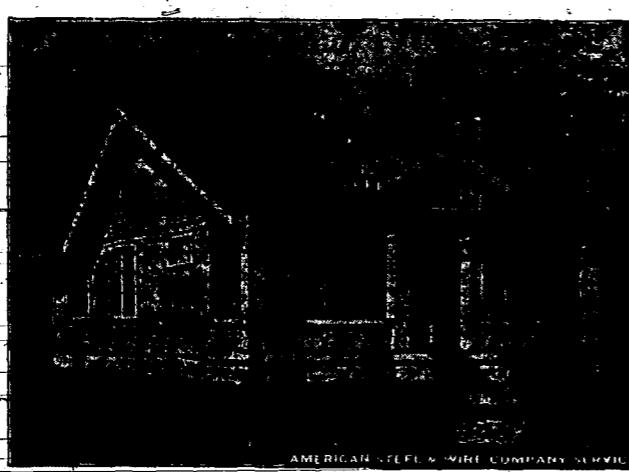
Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay.

Happy New Year, and new courage, to every farm family.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Mother's Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures have made it a favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of young children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief and is free from opium and other harmful drugs.

BRIDE'S HOUSE IN STUCCO



But Made Everlasting in Reinforced Concrete Exterior.

Here is a dainty little home for the bride. The walls are finished in white reinforced stucco with roof of variegated fireproof shingles.

The plastered walls will never crack because the triangular mesh lath has an affinity for this kind of plaster and settling or shrinking will have no effect.

This finish is doubly economical because it will never have to be painted, and what woodwork there is in the trim, is all easy to reach and keep bright and clean.

There is room in the ends of the 24-foot porch for a swinging couch, and as the porch openings are square, it will be easy to screen.

The plan contemplates the use of a rear bedroom for regular use while the "company room" opens into the dining room.

The living room is large enough for any kind of treatment.

The kitchen is intelligently planned with a well-lighted pantry and ice box with ice door opening out on the back porch; a feature which will be appreciated by every housekeeper. In the hall is a small linen closet which is too often overlooked.

The back entry porch can easily be

RIDS RADIO OF BIG BUGBEAR

MARCONI SUCCESSES IN RECEIVING WIRELESS MESSAGE WITHOUT INTERFERENCE BY STATIC DISTURBANCES

London.—Guglielmo Marconi, who has just returned to London, announces that for the last few weeks he has been testing a new method of wireless telegraph reception whereby he was enabled to receive messages from the United States continuously without interference by static disturbances.

Mr. Marconi regards this as an advance of the greatest importance, enabling wireless service to be conducted despite atmospheric disturbances for the entire period of 24 hours, at high speed most of the time.

IT'S ALL UP TO YOU, KING!

BLUNT BUT WELL MEANING AMERICAN INVITES ROYALTY TO JOIN ROTARIANS.

London.—The reputation which Americans have of blunt speaking even in the face of royalty is likely to be enhanced by a remark that passed between King George and Mr. Klumph of Cleveland, O., on the occasion of the Rotarians' reception at Buckingham palace the other day.

King George affably said to Mr. Klumph that he, too, would like to become a Rotarian.

"I don't see what is to stop you," said Mr. Klumph.



A SELF-MADE MAN

"Who's that fat fellow just coming in?"

"That's Do Tubb who brags continually about being a self-made man."

"Great Scott. He looks more like he was built for a construction company."

MEAN

Miss Dowd: How do you like my new walking suit?

Miss Pickles: Charming. I've always wanted one just like it ever since I was a little girl.

BREAKING THE MILK-ROR

She broke a mirror on her hub And now she's sorry.

She doesn't care about the dub. But 'tis unlucky there's the rub.

That causes worry.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

Mrs. Palmer is insanely jealous of her husband, and is talking of getting a divorce.

Why, poor old Palmer never looks at a woman. I am not so sure of that. I understand he is continually talking in his sleep of May Wheat.



NO WONDER

"What makes him so stuck up?"

"Oh, he was hatched from an incubator that won first prize at the County fair."

SMART GIRL

Wilder hired a girl to make a card index for him.

Well? Then he had to hire the same girl at an increased salary to run it for him—and, every time she takes a holiday the business comes to a dead stop.

Roscommon State Bank, Mortgage.

Hiram R. Smith, Attorney for Mortgages.

Business Address:

Roscommon, Michigan.

11-8-13

MORTGAGE SALE

WHEREAS, default has been made in payment of money secured by mortgage dated October 9, 1916, executed by G. W. Cupp and Nettie L. Cupp, his wife, Mansfield, Ohio, to Mrs. Libbie Robinson, of Mid, Mich., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, in Liber I, of Mortgages on pages 159, 160 and 161 on November 9, 1916.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at this date is \$821.40 principal and interest and Twenty-five Dollars attorney fee which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford on January 27, 1922, at one o'clock in the afternoon; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows:

The South Half of the Southeast Quarter and the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of section twenty-six, township twenty-five north, range two west, South Branch township, Crawford county, Michigan. Dated December 14, 1921.

Mrs. Libbie Robinson,

Hiram R. Smith,

Attorney for Mortgages.

Business Address:

Roscommon, Mich.

12-22-18

How Not to Take Cold.

Some persons are subject to frequent colds, while others seldom, if ever, have a cold. You will find that the latter take good care of themselves. They take a shower or cold sponge bath every day in a warm room, avoid overheated rooms, sleep with a window open or partly open, avoid excesses, over eating, becoming over heated and then chilled and getting the feet wet. Then, when they feel the first indication of a cold, they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without delay and it is soon over.

NOTICE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of money secured by a mortgage dated the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1910, executed by John Gross and Katrina Gross, his wife, then of the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, to Marius Hanson of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan in Liber F of Mortgages on page 250 on the 8th day of November, 1921, at 2 o'clock P. M.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred eighty five and 27/100ths dollars and the further sum of fifteen dollars, as statutory attorney fees and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the State Bank, in the Village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, that being the place wherein is held on the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described as follows:

Call for an N.R. Table.

There is another reason why some houses are built well and some are not. It is because the men who build them have different ideas about what makes a good house. Some men believe that a house should be simple and easy to live in, while others believe that a house should be more elaborate and comfortable.

It is also true that some houses are built better than others. Some houses are built by professionals, while others are built by amateurs. Some houses are built by experienced builders, while others are built by people who have never built a house before.

Good management will grow on a man if he will let it; if he gets after himself and tries to change.

Self-satisfaction is a deadly thing. Not failure but low aim is crime.

The aspiration to rise, to change, to improve, to progress, is the thing.

To speak truthfully, life, the way it is lived on some farms, is not worth living, and I admire the grittiness of the young folks on some farms for leaving.

Life on a farm, when lived up to its possibilities, is satisfying and ideal.

Many a farmer is living in a dismally poor and almost disgusting farm-home and lays it to his bad luck, the times, the government, no chance. He deserves himself.

He need not wait until he can prosper that he can step into a complete ideal outfit.

He can begin improvement, at any place, at any time, under any conditions that may exist.

It makes little difference where he begins, just so he begins.

He can begin by shaving and blacking his shoes before he goes to town. By painting his harness. By painting his farm tools. By burning brush in the orchard, cleaning up the yard; insisting that fences and gates shall be in perfect condition. By breeding to more stock to scrub sires. By carefully testing seed-corn. By rearranging the kitchen, to make it handy. By building a porch here, a broad, solid, easy step there; a new chimney, or a bath room; a small modern hen house; a tool shed; a tight woodshed.

It does not make the slightest difference where he begins; for a beginning anywhere will lead to another improvement somewhere else. It is simply necessary that the man talk it over with his wife, and that they agree to keep looking for something to improve upon day after day.

In this way farm life is raised from drudgery to a pleasant game; in which new surprises, and new changes are coming up all the time to relieve the day of its monotony and to gratify the mind with a sense of conquest and accomplishment.

The wits are sharpened. The mind grows brighter. Life develops new interest. New opportunities for profit appear.

Try it brother, for a year.

There is a lack of social life among us farmers. We don't call pleasantly at each other's homes. We don't attend Grange often enough; or, church enough; or, visit school enough.

There is such a thing as staying at home too much; of stagnating; of becoming distressingly narrow in mind, and provided with little real information.

Farm life in our county is rich in grand possibilities. It needs but wide awake men, spurred on and up by restless ambition to do—and to have and to enjoy.

We need more men who are determined to become master farmers.

The times are not too hard to make a start.

We are, every day, at forks in the road, where we must determine which way we shall go—whether on the road that leads to stock from better sires; better seed; a better manner towards our family; a less boorish attitude among men; neatness of our door-yard, barn-yard and fields; a mind well informed by lectures, high class magazines, books

and other means of education.

Every morning as we kindle the fire, and sit by the stove, we face those trials of the road, and each of us uses in his power to make the journey. As we choose, we must accept.

But the pity of it is, that a low estate falls not alone on me, but on the wife and children; and by the choices we make, we have the power to show them and the world whether we be a high-grade or a low-grade man.

The New Year is at hand. Life and opportunity are before us.

Brother, let us make high, noble choices.

The poet Whittier, stated it well in these words:

"Do well thy work,

I shall succeed,

In thee, or in another's day;

And tho' thou lack the victor's pay,

Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay.

Happy New Year, and new courage, to every farm family.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—the Mother's Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cure have made it a favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of young children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief and is free from opium and other harmful drugs.

HIDE RADIO IN THE KITCHEN

London—Charles Marconi, who has just returned to London, announces that for the last few weeks he has been testing a new method of wireless telegraph reception whereby he was enabled to receive messages from the United States continuously without interference by static disturbances.

Sig. Marconi regards this as an advance of the greatest importance, enabling wireless service to be conducted despite atmospheric disturbances for the entire period of 24 hours, at high speed most of the time.

IT'S ALL UP TO YOU, KING!

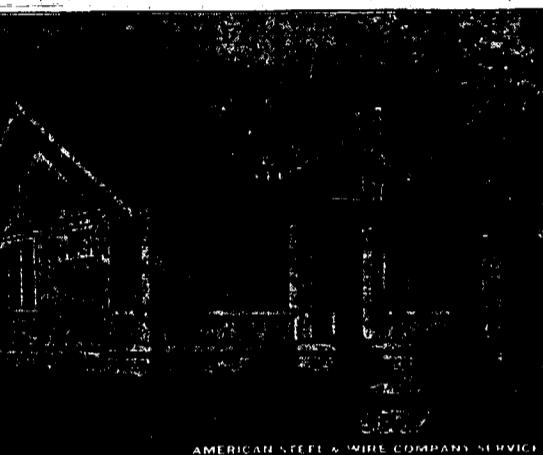
Blunt but Well-Meaning American Invites Royalty to Join Rotarians.

London.—The reputation which Americans have of blunt speaking even in the face of royalty is likely to be enhanced by a remark that passed between King George and Mr. Klumph of Cleveland, O., on the occasion of the Rotarians' reception at Buckingham Palace the other day.

King George affably said to Mr. Klumph that he, too, would like to become a Rotarian.

"I don't see what is to stop you," said Mr. Klumph.

BRIDE'S HOUSE IN STUCCO



But Made Everlasting in Reinforced Concrete Exterior.

Here is a dainty little home for the bride. The walls are finished in white reinforced stucco with roof of variegated shingles.

The plastered walls will never crack because the triangular mesh lath has an affinity for this kind of plaster and settling or shrinking will have no effect.

This finish is doubly economical because it will never have to be painted, and what woodwork there is in the trim, is all easy to reach and keep bright and clean.

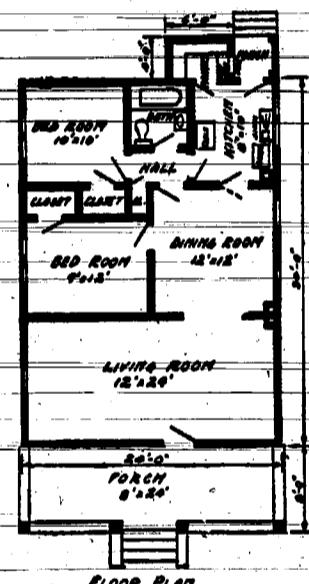
There is room in the ends of the 24-foot porch for a swinging couch, and as the porch openings are square, it will be easy to screen.

The plan contemplates the use of a rear bedroom for regular use while the "company room" opens into the dining room.

The living room is large enough for any kind of treatment.

The kitchen is intelligently planned with a well-lighted pantry and ice box with ice door opening out on the back porch, a feature which will be appreciated by every housekeeper. In the hall is a small linen closet which is too often overlooked.

The back entry porch can easily be



enclosed in such a manner that it may be used as a storm porch in the winter time.

The back entry porch can easily be

Fordson

TRADE MARK

Farm Tractor

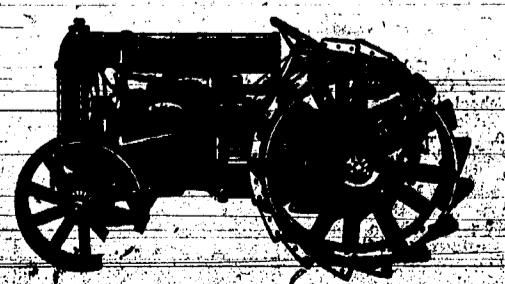
Winter or bad weather does not hinder the Fordson's usefulness. There is always some job--draw-bar or belt--that the Fordson will do more quickly, more efficiently and with a small consumption of fuel. Besides it solves the labor problem.

Day or night--twenty-four hours a day if you choose--you can utilize the Fordson. Like the machines in the factories, the Fordson furnishes power that is always ready for use--a power that means a saving in labor and time. And for that reason, the Fordson is a money-maker.

Back of the Fordson is the Fordson service organization--Fordson repairmen and stocks of extra parts--are always convenient and insure you continuous use of your tractor.

Don't delay ordering your Fordson. Only so many are allotted this territory and orders are filled in rotation. Let us have your order now; we will give it prompt attention.

Made by Henry Ford & Son and sold by



FORD SALES AND SERVICE

FORDSON FARM TRACTOR

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE OF SALE—That payment of money secured by mortgage dated the fifth day of October, 1912, executed by Attilio R. Gatti, Company, a corporation, of Bay City, Michigan, to Alice J. Shaver, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Crawford and state of Michigan, in Liber I of Mortgages page 297, on the 26th day of July, 1921.

AND WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of \$1515.00 and the further sum of \$82.00 as statutory attorney fee and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt; now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling in said County of Crawford, that being the place wherein is held the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described as follows:

The west half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the north-east quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and the north-west quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the south-east quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) all in section twelve (12) Town twenty-seven (27) North Range four (4) West, situated in the township of Frederic, Crawford County, Michigan.

Dated October 10, 1921.

Alice J. Shaver,
Mortgagee.

Coumans & Gaffney,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Business Address:
Bay City, Michigan.

10-18-13

MORTGAGE SALE

WHEREAS, default has been made in payment of money secured by mortgage dated October 9, 1915, executed by G. W. Cupp and Nettie I. Cupp, his wife, Mansfield, Ohio, to Mrs. Libbie Robinson, of Mid, Mich., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Crawford County in Liber H of Mortgages on page 275 on December 6, 1916.

And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at this date is \$681.40 principal and interest and Twenty-five Dollars attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

WHEREAS, default has been made in payment of money secured by mortgage dated November 8, 1915, executed by John N. Bauer and Josephine Bauer, his wife, to Roscommon State Bank, a corporation, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber I of Mortgages on pages 159, 160 and 161 on November 9, 1915, and

WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at date hereof including \$61.10 taxes plus interest paid by mortgagor is \$648.40 and \$25 attorney fee provided by statute; which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative;

WHEREAS, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling in said County of Crawford, on the 17th day of March, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows:

The South Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southeast Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of section twenty-six, township twenty-five north, range two west, South Branch Township, Crawford County, Michigan.

Dated December 14, 1921.

Mrs. Libbie Robinson,

Hiram R. Smith,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Business Address:
Roscommon, Mich.

12-22-13

How Not to Take Cold.

Some persons are subject to frequent colds, while others seldom, if ever, have a cold. You will find that the latter take good care of themselves. They take a shower or cold sponge bath every day in a warm room, avoid overheated rooms, sleep with a window open or partly open, avoid excesses, over eating, becoming over heated and then chilled and getting the feet wet. Then, when they feel the first indication of a cold, they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without delay and it is soon over.

The South Half of the Southeast Quarter and the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of section twenty-six, township twenty-five north, range two west, South Branch Township, Crawford County, Michigan.

Dated November 8, 1921.

Roscommon State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hiram R. Smith,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Business Address:
Roscommon, Michigan.

11-8-13

NOTICE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of money secured by mortgage dated the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1910, executed by Johan Gross and Katrina Gross, his wife, then of the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, to Marvin Hansen, then of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan in Liber F of Mortgages on page 280 on the 8th day of November, 1921, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AND WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred eighty-five and 27-100ths dollars and the further sum of fifteen dollars, as statutory attorney fee and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling in said County of Crawford, that being the place wherein is held the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels

of land situate and lying in the

Village of Grayling, County of

Crawford, and State of Michigan,

described as follows, to wit:

Lots One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven

and Eight, and undivided shares of

two of them, situated in the

Village of Grayling, County of

Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Dated November 8, 1921.

John L. Altemus,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

11-8-13

ALREADY PICKED

Lady: I could give you a pair of my husband's pants.

Tramp: Nothin' doin'. There's never nothin' in a married man's pockets.

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